

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 16 of 1915.

REPORT ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL.

FOR THE
Week ending the 17th April 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Anantapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	"Anjali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	"Aryya Chikitsa Pranali" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	"Aryya Gaurab" (P) ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	"Aryya Pratibha" (P) ...				
15	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	60
18	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years.	700
26	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
27	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
28	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	600
29	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 30 years.	1,550
30	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
31	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji; age 53 years.	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years.	800
33	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 48 years.	19,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	600
36	"Bharat-Laxmi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik; age about 35 years.	1,000
37	"Bharati" (P)	Do.	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo; age about 48 years.	1,700
38	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800
39	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 32 years.	450
40	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta; Baidya	1,000
41	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
42	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 38 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400
43	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 40 years.	600
44	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Anrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 42 years.	300
45	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 34 years.	200
46	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakraarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	997
47	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,500
48	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	700
49	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
50	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 52 years.	660

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rai, Paragendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	890
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chhabis Pargana Vartavaha" (N),	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandras Agrwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	500
77	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 31 years.	500
78	"Jangipur Sangvad" (N) ...	Raghunathganj... ..	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100
79	"Sri Gauranga Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	600
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
83	"Hitavadi" (N). ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	200
86	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	1,000
87	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymen-ingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musliman ; age about 34 years.	700
88	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700
89	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
90	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
91	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
92	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
93	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
94	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	About 2,000
96	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	2,000
97	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	350
98	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
99	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
100	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	150
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnaakar ; age 43 years.	500

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
102	"Kasiputr-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 59 years.	200
111	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
112	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ...	.....
118	"Manasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Weekly ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N).	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
127	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	"Nitya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahman ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahman ; age 45 years.	500
133	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N) ...	Noakhali Town ...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahman.	650
136	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
140	"Pat aka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	"Prabahini" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kavi-varta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
147	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	"Pratima" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	"Puhpodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendre Nath Bose ...	200
155	"Rahasya Prakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	"Rajdutt" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Patrika." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammeden; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	...
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur ...	Monthly ...	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayas-tha; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
193	"Sri Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 31 years.	600
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 52 years.	16,000
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 30 years.	1,000
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha ...	...
199	"Sumati" (P) ..	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	431
200	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	800
201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
203	"Suhrid" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 30 years.	200
204	"Surabh" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	300
205	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
209	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 40 years.	500
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	800
213	"Theatre" (M)...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P)...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P)...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P)...	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (M)...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	1,000
218	"Uchchasa" (P)...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
219	"Udbodhana" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
220	"United Trade Gazette" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
221	"Upasana" (P)...	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
222	"Utsav" (P)...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
223	"Yamuna" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
224	"Vartavaha" (N)...	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
225	"Vasudha" (P)...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
226	"Vijaya" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Manorajan Gaha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
227	"Viswadut" (N)...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
228	"Viswavarta" (N)...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Yogi Sakha" (P)...	Calcutta	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
230	"Yubak" (P)...	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N)...	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P)...	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fratern"...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
243	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	"Agraval"	Do.	Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	Calcutta Samachar (N)	Do.	Do.	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	
254	"Manoranjana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	"Habul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
264	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	2,000
266	"Al-Hilal" (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
267	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	300
268	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
269	"Tandrut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
270	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Uriya.</i>					
271	"Prachar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	"Utkal Varta" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

*additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Safir" (N) ^o ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	"Rifaquat" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
3	"Hablul Matin" (Bengali) (N)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
4	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
5	"Bangali" (N)...	Do.	Daily	.....	.....

* Suspended.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 5th April,

"The war of ten armies."

in an article entitled as noted in the margin, complains that the Censorial Department of the bel-

ligerents has impaired the dignity of the journals and has caused pecuniary loss to them by rendering the news unattractive and thereby reducing the sale and circulation of newspapers. It says that if the war news had been correctly published without being rendered absurd and perverted by the Censorial offices, they would not have lost their inherent novelty and would have charmed their readers with their natural relish. This is a view that is shared with the *Hablul Matin* by all the great journals, by the Parliaments of the Powers and by respectable persons among the fighting nations. So much for the harm done by the Censorial Department. But the benefits derived from those Departments, as has been alleged by statesmen, are also many in number. The first benefit derived from them is that the neutral Powers have been compelled to remain neutral and undecided, because the real news of the war is not published and it cannot be ascertained which party is dominant. Hence the neutral Powers cannot estimate with certainty their gain in joining this or that party. Really the Censorial Department has rendered valuable services in this respect. Another good done by the Censorial Department is that the feelings of the subjects of the belligerent Powers are kept under restraint. For instance, if the news of the defeat of the enemy be repeatedly and successively published in different ways, not only will the victorious army come to look down upon the enemy, but will also be impressed with a sense of the awe and grandeur of their hostile feelings, even though they may have grievances. During the Russo-Japanese war the war news was not censored. The daily publication, therefore, of the news of successive defeats suffered by Russia created that great excitement and revolution in that country which caused no less damage than the defeats suffered at the hands of the Japanese. Although in this great war the preliminary victories and defeats cannot determine the final issue, yet in case of publication of the real news of these preliminary defeats a sort of boldness would be produced in the hearts of the internal subjects. This last is the most signal service rendered by the Censorial Department as regards distant countries. When there is no manifestation of hostile feelings within a country, the Government is able to employ its entire forces against the enemy. In fact, the Censorial Department has done great military service from this point of view to the belligerent Powers.

2. A correspondent of the Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 5th April says that in Teheran

Teheran.

two parties have come into existence, one of which declares itself to be the follower of German and Turkish politics and the other proud of its devotion to the English and the Russian cause. If they are asked why they have adopted this attitude and what advantages their country and nation will derive from this, they do not give any answer. There is a group who read the reports of German victories in the Eastern and Western theatres of war like poetry, while others show great glee at the victory of the Allies. Instead of talking all this nonsense they would have done better to think of the dark days which are in store for them. On one side we hear people relating how the Russians dealt with the Turks in Azarbaijan, while on the other side we hear people declaring that the Turks have entered Khazistan and made such and such advance. They never seem to think that these encroachments have been made on their own territory. They never think that it is of no use to them practically whether the Turks take possession of Qafqaz or the Russians take possession of Arministan.

At no time was the market of diplomacy so busy as at the present moment. Though during the reign of Nasiruddin diplomacy was in full swing, it concerned itself exclusively with the Russians and the English. At this moment the Turks, the Germans, the Austrians on the one hand and the Russians and the English on the other, are very keenly pushing forward their diplomatic interests. What one party does the other undoes. The German and Turkish administrations were never so much respected in this city as now,

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABLUL MATIN*,
April 5th, 1916.

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the reason being the want of foresight on the part of the plenipotentiaries of Russia, who from the very commencement of the war have not cared to listen to the representations of Persia for the removal of their forces from the North and have furnished the Turks with a plea to enter Persia in violation of her neutrality. Persia wants to remain neutral, but the other parties are not agreeable to it. It does not appear probable that Persia will be able to extricate herself from this trouble and attend to her own interests. The Cabinet is trying to put the old armies on a firm foundation, in which it has, to a certain extent, succeeded. It has sent some forces under the heir apparent to Azarbaijan, but up to this time it has not succeeded in sending any forces to the frontiers for want of money. This is the time for the Cabinet to devise means for raising money from outside as well as within the country itself for the purpose of collecting forces. It is, however, to be feared that though the Persians are ready to exercise their brains a good deal, yet they do not know how to raise money by right and straight means, because they have formed a habit of speaking what is not the truth and bestowing charity upon those who ill deserve it.

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3. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 5th April says that for most of the commodities needed by her, Russia depends on foreign supply, especially for munitions of war and outfit of arsenals. In time of peace she had four routes of communication with foreign countries:— (1) through the Baltic Sea to the North Sea; (2) from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean; (3) by the railway lines of Austria and Germany; and (4) by a long and round-about way from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean. Since the outbreak of the war all the first three routes have been blocked. Russia has been and is in urgent need of munitions of war and outfit of arsenals, but as neither of her allies (England and France) can help her in this respect, additional supplies of munitions must be supplied to Russia by Japan. But as Japan cannot manufacture the quantity of munitions required by Russia, and as the distance between these two countries is very great, this does not seem to be practicable. Owing to the blockade of the Dardanelles and the Baltic Sea and all the railway lines, her agriculture has been suspended and her industrial factories have stopped business. The chief export of Russia is wheat, which is mostly needed by England and France. Of all the wheat-producing countries Russia is the first. It was due to this urgent need of wheat in England and France that these two countries were determined to open the Dardanelles at all costs and to re-establish commercial intercourse between Russia and the rest of Europe, because the opening of the Baltic Sea was difficult owing to the presence of German warships and the working of the railway lines was not easy without capturing the territories of Germany and Austria. This question has become so important that it presents before one the question of the life and death of the allied Powers. They say that if the Dardanelles remains unopened, neither can Russia have free commercial intercourse with Europe nor can the hardships of living in England and France be obviated, nor can Russia recoup herself by the export of wheat nor the three Allies have free communication with one another, so that they would be able to help each other by mutual exchange of munitions and troops. It was in view of this that the paper had said that the conquest of Constantinople and the opening of the Dardanelles would half finish the war in favour of the allied Powers. The opening of the Dardanelles and the conquest of Constantinople is not impossible, but it requires, without doubt, huge sacrifices and long patience. But if, on the contrary, the Allied Powers contrive to make friends with the Turks, their success will be easier and their losses, less. If the allied Powers make friends with Turkey and assure her of her independence and give her full help in ridding herself of the German yoke, they will gain their object of opening the route of communication between Russia and the rest of Europe without loss. Besides, in case the Allies open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and occupy Constantinople after much patience and a good deal of sacrifice, they will be confronted by great difficulties, since, as has been stated, Constantinople will be given to the Russians. All the Balkan States are likely to rise up against this project, as admittedly the possession of Constantinople by Russia menaces the existence of these States and it cannot be said that they will not be able to foresee the

grave possibilities about their future career and will not fight and make sacrifices in such circumstances. The chief reason for the silence of Italy and the neutrality of Greece lies in this fact. Thus politically it is not to the advantage of the Allies that they should open the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by using force. Hence the easiest way is, as the paper has already indicated, that they should open these straits by friendly means. Otherwise, it is to be feared, that in this effort to open these channels the Allies may suffer loss instead of gaining anything. It should be carefully considered that the Turks to-day have, besides their hundreds of years' experience of the Dardanelles, an army of one million brave troops, who will, till the last moment, shed their blood in defence of their sovereignty. It is needless to mention here the amount of sacrifices of life and money which will be required of the Allies in annihilating this strong force. Even then no one can be confident of victory in war. It is also possible that even after all these sacrifices and efforts success may not be achieved. In that case the waste of resources on this object would do no benefit but would weaken their strength in the East and the West.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 10th April says:—

Appointment of a committee to enquire into the Musalmanpara bomb case.

We hear that a committee is to be formed to enquire into the Musalmanpara bomb case. We know nothing as to the scope of this enquiry.

The appointment of the committee is certainly a judicious step if its object be to find out what truth there is in what has been alleged against the police by the three Judges of the High Court. But the encomium pronounced on the police in his speech by His Excellency Lord Carmichael will be an hinderance to the work of the committee. We are sure the object of the committee will not be to try to cast a slur on the judgment of the High Court.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 10th April, referring to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee, and His Excellency Lord Carmichael,

The police and the people.

on the relations of the police and the people, says

that in its opinion both the Governor and Mr. Banerjee are correct. It is true that people do not trust the police and are afraid of them. But at the same time it is also true that many police officers have sacrificed their lives in the discharge of their duty. The grievance against the police is not confined to one province but is universal throughout India. We accept that the police has been reformed to a certain extent, but the fear of the people for the police still continues.

The people do not look upon the police as their protector, but always try to keep themselves away from it. Under the circumstances very small reforms will not do.

The reforms that have been introduced affect only the higher ranks. The lower ranks of the service are still in need of reform.

The police do not realise that they are the servants of the public. The day the police realise this, all questions regarding it will come to an end.

It is meet that Government should impress upon the police that they are not the masters of the people, but are their servants.

6. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April writes as follows:—

"The police."

lows:—

We cannot fully approve of all that Lord Carmichael has done for the police. So long as the law provides for the punishment of both the person who offers bribe and the person who takes it, no one will dare to reveal the true character of the police. There are few persons in the police service who get monthly salaries of Rs. 500. The Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of the Calcutta Police do not get more than Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per month. How is it then that they build palatial buildings in the city?

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 10th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 10th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

How many of them do this with money inherited from their parents and so forth? If Lord Carmichael holds a secret enquiry into the matter, he will find that many police officers are even better off than he himself is.

As regards concoction of cases. Even if we admit that the police do not concoct cases, we can ask, why then do accused persons get acquitted? Are we to suppose that the accused person in the Musalmanpara bomb case, who has been declared innocent unanimously by three great Judges of the High Court is, nevertheless, guilty? To say that a case is a got-up case is almost tantamount to saying that it is a false case. Why are accused persons in dacoity cases acquitted almost wholesale? If it is not possible to secure evidence against them, why are they made to rot in *hajat*? Of course, such acquittals bespeak the generosity of Government. But the more the people are in this way being convinced of the generosity of Government, the more are they being irritated against the police. This feeling in the public mind about the police undoubtedly tells on the efficiency of the force. The Maharaja of Burdwan truly said that the efficiency of the police would not increase so long as a feeling of cordiality was not established between it and the people.

Few people, however, in the Indian police service consider themselves servants of the public. All policemen in this country think that they are servants of Government and that the people are under them. Even constables are guided by the idea that barring white men and some hat-coated black men, they are entitled to oppress all natives. This difference of treatment between whitemen and natives, which is evident in the police management of every crowd in the Calcutta streets on occasions of arrivals of high officials, festivities and processions, is extremely galling to the people, who consequently keep themselves as much aloof from the police as possible. The manner also in which the police behave towards the people on occasions of enquiries and investigations is calculated to create a bitter dislike for them in their minds. We have seen people who, for this reason, take great pleasure in deceiving the police. Such men are generally villagers, who are never actuated by any political motive.

The truth is that a police engaged to maintain peace among a conquered people can never be good and efficient and that a feeling of cordiality can never develop between such a police and the people over whom they rule. Many high police officers, native as well as European, have told us that if we vilify them, they get promotions, but our praise does them harm. The idea herein is that the police are engaged to keep the people under check, so that if they can discharge their duty well, they will necessarily incur the displeasure of the people and be vilified by them, while if they are praised by the people, Government will naturally be led to think that they are not properly doing their duty. So long as this idea prevails, it will be impossible for the police and the people to love each other. Lord Carmichael may, guided by his personal goodness, reform the police. But things will return to their original state as soon as any future ruler revives the old policy set forth in the dicta, "no conviction, no promotion," "some one must be punished for the day's work," and so forth. Unless the whole policy underlying the police service is changed, the police will not be reformed.

7. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* (Faridpur) of the 6th April writes that there has been of late a serious recrudescence of crime in the country. Anglo-Indian papers sus-

"Unrest in the country."

pect *bhadralok* anarchists to be the authors of these crimes, and suggest that the police should have powers to arrest all people whom they suspect. Indeed, during Lord Hardinge's late visit to Calcutta, the police went the length even of searching the carriage of Nawab Shamsul Huda, not to speak of men like Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur and others. Suspicious measures like these cannot possibly bring peace back to the country. We put more faith in the efficacy of the anti-anarchist organisation of students recently started by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. There are high hopes abroad that after the war, India will get a large measure of self-government. But these hopes will not be realised until anarchist crimes are utterly suppressed. Let youths of good character be enlisted in each area by District Magistrates to undertake the work of keeping the public peace in co-operation with the police. The experiment has been tried with success at Serampur, Rangpur, etc.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
April 6th, 1918.

8. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 8th April, in referring to the presence of police officers at the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the United Provinces Provincial Conference, says that the conduct of the police in this connection is simply painful to contemplate. If Government suspects even the respectable persons who conduct the Conference, then it may very safely be said that Government has become subject to the same feelings which takes possession of a man who suspects his wife's character. This precludes Government and the people alike from enjoying any peace. It is extremely necessary for Government to get rid of such a mania. If the Police Superintendent of Gorakhpur has acted as he has done from his inability to understand the intentions of Government, then he should be properly warned and instructed.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 8th, 1915.

9. Referring to the above, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April writes:—

BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1915.

Ibid. Since the Magistrate of Gorakhpur has expressed his regret at the unfortunate occurrence, we may consider the affair as closed. But we must say that the police officer ought to have left the meeting when he was politely told by Mrs. Annie Besant that it was not a public meeting. As a high placed officer he is expected to possess the faculty of discriminating the right from the wrong. We are, therefore, surprised to learn that he returned to the meeting with two other police officers even after being asked by Mrs. Besant not to enter the meeting hall.

10. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th April is astonished at the audacity of the police which forced its presence in the Subject Committee's meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Conference, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Annie Besant. Neither Lord Hardinge nor Sir James Meston could surely think that seditious discussions would take place in a meeting presided over by Mrs. Besant. But then the police in this country is made of a different mettle. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1915.

11. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya O Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 8th April takes exception to the conduct of the Gorakhpur police in the above connection, and thanks Mrs. Annie Besant for her courageous support of the political aspirations of the Indians in her address as President of the Conference.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 8th, 1915.

12. The *Srirampur* (Serampur) of the 8th April writes that the Serampur police lately searched the houses of seven members of the local Volunteer Defence Association, who have been doing yeoman's service in helping the police in suppressing all forms of crime in the locality. The members of the Committee, resenting this search, have all ceased work. This may very probably lead to a recrudescence of the activities of the local criminal population. Probably it was one of these criminals who misled the police into making this search. Anyway, as the search proved ineffective, the informer should be prosecuted for giving false information.

SRI RAMPUR,
April 8th, 1915.

13. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 13th April says that next to the question of the defence and protection of the mosques and graveyards comes the question of the rights and responsibilities of the matwallis of the mosques and graveyards. After the Lashkarpur Mosque affair, it transpired that Torab Mistri, the matwali of the mosque, had sold the mosque and its estates to the Port Commissioners and had taken some thing over and above the actual value, but such was not the case with the other mosques of Sanai, because their matwallis had flatly refused to sell the mosques and the estates, so that the question of their acquisition is yet under consideration. The matwallis of these mosques, having been true to their conscience, have the right to claim that as they did not take the price offered for the mosques and their estates, the Port Commissioners have no right to destroy and demolish these mosques.

RESALAT,
April 13th, 1915.

Now the question is, what right had Torab Mistri to sell the mosque and its estates and to take their price? He is responsible for what he has done, and the community should bring him to book.

The Port Commissioners should know that they have no right to purchase and demolish mosques and graveyards of the Moslems, which have been sincerely and solely dedicated to God. They should have settled this question with the Government and with the Moslem community and the mosques, graveyards and their estates should have been left alone so long as some desirable decision was not arrived at with regard to them. After all these details the paper is obliged to say in plain words that it is the matwallis who are the source of all mischief. Unluckily for themselves they sell the *waqf* properties against the laws of Islam to railway companies, Port Commissioners and other committees, and with the price thereof enhance their own pomp and grandeur. In Bengal most of the Moslem zamindars are matwallis of *waqf* estates, and so when questions are asked about the management of these *waqf* estates or when any Bill for the amendment of the *waqf* law is introduced, they give no support to it and place all sorts of obstacles in the way of its enactment. The community suffers much at their hands on account of their selfish motives. So long as the *waqf* law is not amended by the addition of clauses that would serve to protect mosques and graveyards and the matwallis are not required to render accounts of their management to the public and Government, the Moslems cannot feel secure and there will be every day the risk of some quarrel or riot, which should be avoided. The improvement and expansion of the town of Calcutta are being carried out. There is not a single street or *bustee* in which there are not to be found three or four old mosques. If streets are to be widened with an eye to æsthetic effect, the inevitable consequence will be that mosques will be demolished as a result of secret compacts between the municipality and the matwallis, and Moslems, compelled to witness the destruction of their mosques with their own eyes, will be too strongly moved to be able to keep within the limits of the law.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 6th, 1915.

14. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 6th April protests against the rumoured transfer of the police station from Badla to Itna. It will make

"Badla," the lives of the inoffensive residents of the locality insecure. Badla is situated on a river bank, and on all sides of it are extensive fields stretching away for 4 to 7 miles. There are a number of wealthy Shahas resident here, who are usurers, and they possess no firearms. Indeed there are no firearms in the whole village save in the thana. A political dacoity may here very well be apprehended if the thana is removed elsewhere. There is no big zamindar here to keep the rowdy elements of the population in check, and the thana only affords the people security. Once it is removed, lawlessness will break out and the dacoits of Kaktenguri, Simulbak and other neighbouring places will extend their operations to Balda, as they have not hitherto ventured to do.

HITAVADI,
Ap. 11 9th, 1915.

15. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that Sir Frederick

Sir Frederick Halliday—a failure
as Commissioner of Police.

Halliday has always been a failure as Commissioner of Police. Everybody now admits as much. As the Burra Bazar riots led to Sir Edward Baker's resignation so, in popular belief, Sir Frederick Halliday's retirement is due to the Budge Budge riot. The Calcutta Police, under Sir Frederick Halliday, showed no increase in efficiency, though it may be now costing more than it did in the past. We do not know if the Fraser Commission's recommendations have resulted in bringing educated men of character into the department in large numbers, but the fact remains that the public feeling towards the police remains quite unchanged, and certain recent cases show that the police have not increased in efficiency at all. A bad workman is said to quarrel with his tools, and so some people are attributing Sir Frederick's failure as an administrator to the system of bringing in raw officers from the mufassil as Deputy Commissioners and placing them in authority over veteran local expert officers. Much blame may be due to this system, but it is Sir Frederick's short-sightedness and rashness which are after all most to blame for his failure. He was exceedingly fond of flattery. We hope his successor, whoever he may be, will materially improve the *moralé* of the force.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1915.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April, referring to the

Sir Frederick Halliday. retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday, says that though personally a man of unimpeachable character, he had not the training to make an able and practical police officer. He

was inordinately fond of sycophancy and used to screen his favourites even when they committed serious offences.

17. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 5th April writes:—

The Commissionership of the Calcutta Police.

Although the name of Mr. Hopkyns is being heard in connection with the vacant Commissionership of the Calcutta Police, it is doubtful whether his ill-health will permit him to accept the post. It will be unwise to bring Mr. Gourlay from the place where he is. Mr. Robert Dundas, though a very able man, is not now in Bengal. Mr. Goode is, therefore, the most suitable man now for the post. He is an officer who works with his eyes wide open.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 5th, 1915.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

18. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th April refers to a case at Serampur, recently disposed of by Mr. Clough, the local Magistrate, in which Dr. Chandi Charan Ghosal, L.M.S., an Honorary Magistrate of the place, was

A Constable versus an Honorary Magistrate.

finned on the complaint of one Chhakri Singh, constable. It appears that the constable had arrested, on a charge of obstructing the public thoroughfare, a fruit-seller, who had sat down on the roadside to sell. The fruit-seller, on the other hand, contended that the constable had arrested him because he had refused to give him some fruits free. Chandi Babu saw the two men in angry conflict, and believing the hawker's story, placed the constable under arrest and ordered him to be sent to the thana. The Magistrate, Mr. Clough, held that the hawker admitted that he was selling his fruits while sitting on the public street, so no question could arise that his arrest was illegal, even though his fruits had not been paid for by the constable. Accordingly he punished Chandi Babu for ordering the constable's arrest. Commenting on this judgment, the paper asks: "Even when a policeman robs another man of his property, is he to be counted as a public servant?"

SANJIVANI,
April 8th, 1915.

19. The *Prantavasi* (Netrakona) of the 1st April writes that the practical non-observance of the rule insisting that when an application for a *boynamah* is filed, it is to be furnished to the applicant within seven days, entails great hardship. Often people find it difficult when they have purchased land by auction to get possession of it before quite a year.

Difficulties connected with *boynamah* in Netrakona.

PRANTAVASI,
April 1st, 1915.

(d)—Education.

20. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 11th April, has an article

Muhammadan leaders' meeting and the Hindu University.

in which it praises the Muhammadan leaders for their determination not to take any urgent steps for the establishment of a Muhammadan University until the Hindu University Bill has been passed, and asys that in the event of the Hindus getting from Government certain rights which they want, the Muhammadans also, as a matter of right, will obtain them from Government and if, on the other hand, a University of the type that the Hindus will get be such as not to suit them well they may cease to agitate for a Muhammadan University.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 11th, 1915.

21. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April is sorry to find that

"The I. A. Examination."

in spite of the repeated complaints made about the stiffness of the Arabic and Persian papers in the Matriculation and I. A. Examinations every year, the questions set this year were unusually difficult. We are surprised to find that in a question in the Arabic paper of the I. A. Examination the candidates have been asked to give the second person imperative active form of *Tawakul*. After this it would be sheer madness to ask our boys to study Arabic. The questions in Sanskrit which are meant for Hindu boys are infinitely easier than the questions in Arabic; and if this state of things continues it will be a real misfortune for

MOHAMMADI,
April 9th, 1915.

Musalman students. The hard-heartedness of the examiners will discourage the study of the sacred Arabic language. The University examiners in Arabic and Persian are also trying to place obstacles in the way of our boys studying English; and we ask the Moslem Education League to stop all this mischief.

RATNAKAR,
April 3rd, 1915.

22. The *Ratnakar* (Asansol) of the 3rd April writes that a good many printing mistakes crept into the last question paper on the *Purans* in the last Sanskrit Title Examination. Such mistakes seriously handicap the examinees, and the examiners should take steps to obviate the possibility of their occurring in future.

Complaint regarding questions
at the Sanskrit Title Examination.

MOHAMMADI,
April 9th, 1915.

23. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes:—

"The Rajshahi Madrassa."

The senior Madrassa of Rajshahi has, in its present shape, already been converted into a junior Madrassa; and we now hear that there is fresh misfortune in store for it. The hostel attached to the school has had its aid from the Mohsein Fund stopped from the 1st April, and certain other small aids which the institution had been receiving so long have been stopped also. We are not, of course, sorry for or surprised at all this, for the Madrassa is but meeting the inevitable fate, which, thanks to the "Dacca Scheme," will come upon every Madrassa. Arabic education will thus be knocked on the head and Musalmans will have to open private Madrassas. It would be idle to give the name of "Arabic Madrassa" to an institution which has only three Maulvis against at least five other teachers and pandits.

SANSODHINI,
April 2nd, 1915.

24. The following is a full translation of an article which appears under the marginally-noted heading in the *Sansodhini* (Chittagong) of the 2nd April:—

"A terrible affair"—A blow at the
prestige of the Education Depart-
ment.

Two applications have been made to the Inspector of Schools against the Head Master of the Chittagong Normal School. One of the applications has been signed by all the Hindu and Muhammadan students of the school and the other only by the boarders of the Hindu hostel. The Inspector of Schools sent for the boys at his residence to-day. The complaints made in the applications are of a very serious nature. The charge of the whole country reposes on the students of the Normal School. It is they who lay in the minds of boys and young children the first foundations of education. And after this come English education, high education and a voyage to England. It would be superfluous to say, that if there be any flaw in the foundations, the house will be destroyed before long. In these circumstances if the students of the Normal School, that is, the pandits, happen to have brought an unnatural, shameful, and false charge against their teacher, let the maximum punishment which the law provides for the offence be awarded. Do not let any clemency be shown because of their being poor or students. If, again, the poor and helpless students (pandits) of the Normal School, who come from distant places, have really felt themselves oppressed at the sight of the unnatural and shameful offence of the Head Master, do not let the facts of his being an old Government servant, a graduate, etc., be taken into consideration. The Head Master should be awarded an exemplary punishment.

There is another matter. Let the Inspector of Schools do what he likes officially. But the District Magistrate personally or some Deputy Magistrate with first class powers should begin an enquiry into the affair without a moment's delay. Let the depositions of the students be taken. Do not let the country be ruined. The beauty of English education and of British rule lies in the establishment of high morality and purity in the country. Do not let this beauty—this glory—be spoiled.

NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI,
April 5th, 1915.

25. A correspondent of the *Noakhali Sammilani* (Noakhali) of the 5th April complains that the teachers of primary schools in the Noakhali district are extremely ill-paid. It is simply impossible for a man to main-

"Distress of teachers."

tain himself and his family on Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, or even Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per month which a primary school teacher receives from the Noakhali District Board. And this sum also he is not paid regularly. The attention of Government is earnestly drawn to the matter.

26. A hundred and fifty years of English education, writes the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April, have done the people of Bengal no other good than that they have learnt to ape English habits, dress and manners

"Placing education on a vernacular basis."

which are only impoverishing them. They have not been able to imitate the virtues of the English people, though they have assimilated their failings. We should think that we can never expect to be able to do any original work with the help of a foreign language, and that the present woeful condition of our country will never be improved unless our countrymen are trained in science arts, agriculture, politics, and political economy through the medium of the vernaculars. The Marwaris only learn their mother-tongue but they are the best business men in India. We are indeed sorry to find that Mr. Ramaiyengar's resolution about vernacular education has been thrown out by the Imperial Legislative Council. We are not prepared to admit that the placing of the education of our boys on a vernacular basis will lead to religious dissensions, and we fail to find any sense in the exception taken to the proposal by that so-called patriot, Surendra Nath Banerjee. We heartily support the proposal made some years ago by Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk to establish a Moslem University. We all know how the translations of medical books into Bengali have rendered the study of medicine easy. We, therefore, give our cordial vote in favour of vernacular education.

MOHAMMADI,
April 9th, 1916.

27. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April is not sorry for the failure of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaiyengar's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding vernacular education, for first attempts are not

"Education on a vernacular basis."

always successful. The resolution received no inconsiderable support in the Council, and its failure has only given an impetus to the agitation on the question. We in Bengal heartily support Mr. Ramaiyengar's proposal. Only recently the substitution of English for Bengali as the medium of teaching in the Campbell Medical School called forth a vigorous protest. It cannot be denied that the old practice of teaching the students of that institution in Bengali led to the production of many excellent medical and scientific books in Bengali, written by eminent writers like Dr. P. C. Ray, Dr. Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur and others. As regards Mr. Ghuznavi's opposition to the resolution, we fail to see why the Musalmans of Bengal should object to Bengali being used as a medium of teaching up to the Matriculation standard. Bengali Musalmans need not be ashamed if they are ignorant of Arabic and Persian just as Hindus need not be ashamed if they do not know Sanskrit. How many Musalmans are there in Bengal who can read the *Koran* in the original? The language a man speaks can possibly have no connection with his religion. There is quite a large number of Bengali books written by Musalman authors, and we fail to understand why a mediocre like Mr. Ghuznavi should try to cut asunder the bond of brotherly feeling which exists between Hindus and Musalmans by insinuating that the latter are averse to learning the Bengali language. We are grieved to learn that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, who poses as the political *Guru* of Bengalis, opposed Mr. Ramaiyengar's resolution. But he is notoriously ignorant of his own mother-tongue and his speeches in Bengali are full of grammatical mistakes. Surendra Nath evidently wants to please two masters at the same time.

BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1916.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 10th April complains against the incivility of the employés of the Calcutta Tramways Company towards passengers and cites some cases in support of its allegations.

"Who are the masters of the tramways."

The paper says that in the early hours of the morning and after 9 o'clock at night tram-cars are often driven at a very furious speed and are not pulled up at stopping stations. On one occasion car No. 177 was going at such a terrific pace along Harrison Road that it was not brought to a halt opposite the sign-board at the junction of Harrison Road and Amherst Street. A gentleman who wanted to board the car at the point failed to do so, and although he called

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 10th, 1916.

out to the driver to pull up it was not till he had been made to run a good distance after the car that the man deigned to stop it. When the gentleman asked the conductor and the driver the reason of their not stopping the car, he was rewarded with some rude language for his pains. The gentleman has decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Directors of the Tramways Company in London, as complaints made to the Calcutta authorities are not of any use. In the Kalighat section a good deal of oppression is committed upon passengers, especially those who travel second class, during festivals. It is not an infrequent sight to see old men and women making signs to tramway drivers to stop, and the latter passing on regardless of their request. Ignorant village folk are often subjected to great *zulm* by dishonest conductors, who do not give them any tickets even after receiving the fares. On one occasion, the writer himself gave a conductor the legal fare, but instead of giving him a ticket the man returned him three pice and went away. Later on a ticket examiner came up and the writer told him everything. The conductor, however, flatly denied the charge. Luckily a high police officer, who was seated next to the writer, had witnessed the affair and bore out the story told by him. The conductor then asked for forgiveness. There are many such conductors in the Chitpur section. The writer is a frequent traveller on the tramways and witnesses many incidents of incivility and *zulm*, against which there seem to be no redress from the Tramway authorities, for they take no notice of representations made to them on the subject. In one instance, a friend of the writer was abused by a tramway-driver for having complained against him. The complaint, it is needless to say, had been to no effect. One day when the writer and his friend got into a car near Hedua Talao the driver abused the latter very filthily. Knowing that his employers would not punish him, our friend gave him some summary chastisement on the spot, and the presence of some young men in the car, who aided in the operation, prevented the driver from showing his insolence any more. Tramway employes know, and, in fact, they say so quite boldly, that their employers are powerless to punish them for fear of a strike. And while they enjoy this immunity from punishment from the Tramway authorities, complaints against them in a court of law end in a failure, as has been amply proved in the case brought against one of them by Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari. All this has led the public to think that the servants of the Calcutta Tramways Company are above all law. Nor can the question be agitated over in newspapers, for there is more than one journal which would not like to do so from fear of losing the privilege of free passes granted to them by the Tramways Company. What then can be the remedy for all this?

BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1916.

29. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th April quotes a paragraph from the *Sanjivani*, in which it is said that a person named Gobin Seal applied to the Maniktala Municipality for permission to open a factory for the manufacture of *ghee* adulterated with fat. The Chairman of the Municipality deputed a Commissioner to enquire into the case. The Commissioner, on enquiry, reported: "The factory to be started is meant for manufacturing adulterated *ghee* made up of ground-nut oil and fat of animals, such as cows, goat, swine, sheep; even snakes and lizards. The applicant admitted that the product was for human consumption." "This process necessitates the accumulation of large quantities of bones for producing marrow, which is mixed with the concoction to give it the granulated appearance of *ghee*." On this report, the Chairman rejected the application.

The sale of adulterated *ghee* is universal in the Calcutta market. Unfortunately, the efforts of the municipality to suppress this trade of adulterated *ghee* are very feeble. It behoves the public bodies in the city to bestir themselves in the matter on both religious and sanitary grounds.

KALYANI,
Mar. 31st, 1916

30. The *Kalyani* (Magura) of the 31st March supports the suggestion made by the *Jasohar* as to the formation of sanitary committees in every village or group of three or four villages, and says that if young men join these committees they will not only be able to do much useful work but will also keep themselves away from mischief. Such young men will never attract the attention of the police as *swadeshists*, and, being free from the temptation of dabbling in politics, will become good and loyal citizens of the Empire.

31. The *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 7th April expresses regret that the District Boards in Bengal last year could not spend all the money at their disposal, although there are many matters like sanitation, water-supply, etc., which urgently call for a larger outlay of public money on them.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
April 7th, 1915.

32. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th April complains that in the last municipal elections at Barisal a number of Criminal Investigation Department officers and some other respectable Government servants openly canvassed for votes in favour of some of the candidates. They gave out that they had been doing so at the instance of the District Magistrate. The matter was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, but to no effect.

BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1915.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

33. Jogendra Nath Sarkar writes in the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th April that the fees for grazing cows in the reserved forests in Jalpaiguri have recently been greatly increased and heavy fines are imposed when cows are found grazing on lands outside those prescribed for the purpose. Cows, denied the old grazing facilities, no longer yield an adequate supply of milk, and this is telling on the local export industry of ghee.

SANJIVANI,
April 8th, 1915.

34. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 6th April cordially endorses the suggestion of the Bengal Landholders' Association that during the continuance of the war, settlement operations should be suspended in Bengal. The war has hit most Bengal raiyats hard. Living as they do in semi-starvation, they cannot pay rent to zamindars, who also thus find themselves in acute pecuniary difficulties. It would be a serious aggravation of their sufferings if, hard up for money as they now are, they are put to further expenses because of settlement operations being undertaken on their estates.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 6th, 1915.

35. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April expresses a hope that Government will accede to the prayer of the Bengal Zamindars' Association and suspend all settlement operations now pending in the Presidency in view of the pecuniary distress from which both raiyats and landlords are suffering because of the war.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

36. The purpose of the Hardinge Bridge, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th April, having been to a large extent frustrated by the continuance of metre gauge lines on the other side of the bridge, an agitation has been set on foot by tea-planters and others for inducing Government to establish an uniformity of gauge between the lines on the two sides of the bridge. It is, however, doubtful whether the present condition of the State Exchequer will permit Government to do this and undertake all allied expenses as regards building of new carriages and wagons and so forth. The problem will be best solved if a private company buy up the lines on the other side of the bridge and make the necessary changes.

BANGALI,
April 12th, 1915.

37. The *Jasohar* (Jessore) of the 3rd April complains of the absence of lavatories in the intermediate class carriages in the train which leaves Calcutta at 5-13 P.M. and arrives at Khulna at 10-30 P.M. One or two third class carriages are fitted with lavatories, and intermediate class passengers have to hunt for them whenever they have occasion to use them, and this causes a good deal of inconvenience. The paper also takes exception to the carriages, both intermediate and 3rd class, meant for female passengers in all the trains on the Khulna line not being distinctly labelled as such nor being placed adjacent to the corresponding

JASOHAR,
April 3rd, 1915.

classes of carriages meant for male passengers. These carriages are now placed either in the front or the rear extremity of the train, and at stations where the trains stop only for a short time, female passengers are put to much inconvenience in finding them out.

(h)—General.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1916.

38. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that some time ago it was falsely stated in a Calcutta newspaper that

"A false rumour."

one Saroj Kumar Das, an accused in the Garden Reach dacoity case, was forcibly vaccinated while in jail, and as a result thereof he contracted small-pox and died. The Chief Secretary to Government has now sent us an official contradiction of this statement, the substance of which we publish elsewhere. The Chief Secretary states that it is against prison regulations to vaccinate a man without his consent. Such grave allegations should not be made without careful inquiry, for they are calculated to cause ill-feeling in the public mind towards Government. We are glad to get this official contradiction.

BANGAVASI,
April 10th, 1916.

39. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th April hopes that Government

"Ejection"—Acquisition of land for the Young Men's Christian Association.

will heed the protest of the inhabitants of mahalla Chak, Allahabad, against the intention of Government to acquire for the Young Men's Christian Association a plot of land inhabited by Hindus and Musalmans.

SANJIVANI,
April 8th, 1916.

40. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th April writes that some of the

The Defence of India Act.

rules made under the new Defence Act are admittedly very drastic. For instance, the attempt to

spread race-hatred, which was hitherto an offence for the editors of newspapers only, is now made an offence for the ordinary public as well. This can easily lead to abuses. Of course complaints in such cases must be lodged by Government, but Government acts on the reports of the police, who again act on the reports of spies. So it will not be difficult to secure the consent of Government to these prosecutions.

Again Local Governments will be able to control the movements of suspects. But in these cases Local Governments must act on the *ex parte* reports of the police. The results of this cannot be good. The cases of Nirmal Kanta Ray and Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta alone, not to speak of others, show that police reports are not very trustworthy. Since the reports of the police in such cases are not always true ones, Government may occasionally be led to curbing the liberty of movement of innocent citizens. It will not therefore be right to take action like this on police reports alone. The services of selected Deputy Magistrates and Munsifs and Sub-Judges might be utilised to make the necessary inquiries in such cases.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 7th, 1916.

41. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 7th April says:—

Ibid.

The new rules which have been framed to temper the rigour of the Defence of India Act

will, it is feared, serve to aggravate the rigour of the Act rather than soften it.

The provisions of the Act are certainly very strict. It is true that innocent persons need not ever fear anything, but the fear is that, on account of the provisions that are being made to arrive at a hasty decision regarding the guilt or innocence of the person concerned there may be certain shortcomings in the decisions and investigations under the Act.

The paper says that according to one of the provisions the Local Government may deport a man in regard to whom there may be any suspicion. Government generally depends on the police for such reports, but seeing that the police methods have been exposed many times and those arrested by them have been released and declared innocent subsequently it would have been better if during the war Government had seen its way to soften the rigour of the Act.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
April 10th, 1916.

42. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 10th April, in an article, says:—

Enforcement of the Defence of India Act in Bengal.

The Governor of Bengal in the course of his speech in Council has hinted at the possibility of enforcing the India Defence Act in certain parts

of Bengal. Hearing of the presence of Sir Reginald Craddock in the Council

people thought that he had come to advise Government to enforce the Act. It was for this reason that the Bengal Provincial Conference, which met at Krishnagar, made a representation to Government not to bring into force the said Act. But from what His Excellency said, we conclude that this request of the Conference has not been complied with.

43. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 11th April says that the distrust and dislike which all Englishmen now bear for the Bengalis date from the partition of Bengal. Before that, however much the Bengalis may have been disliked by the bureaucrats in India on account of their political agitation, they were as a rule loved and trusted by Englishmen. The anti-partition agitation undid this state of things, and the more political unrest is increasing in this country the more are the Bengalis being looked upon with distrust and dislike by Englishmen. This is ruinous to the interest of the Bengalis who have yet many things to learn from the English. A nation cannot become great without the help of its rulers, and continued unity, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice on its own part. But there is hardly any unity among the Bengalis. A number of misguided fools are thinking that they can serve their country by criminal acts of murder and dacoity which, they think, will compel Government to grant them their desired political privileges. These men are really doing the greatest disservice to their country. Referring to the Defence of India Act, Lord Carmichael the other day openly said in the Bengal Council:—

"There will always be some people who, whatever be their motive, are anxious to upset the state of affairs which we believe is for the true good of India; it will be strange if such persons do not seize any opportunity which war may give them to make their presence felt. Many sorts of crime not unnaturally have shown a marked increase lately, and this is true in an especial degree of that kind of crime which, as we all most sincerely deplore, is often associated, however unfairly, with the name of Bengal in the minds of people in many parts of the world; that kind of crime which is spoken of—to an undue extent I think and not always accurately—as political crime; crime which is committed by persons of a class which one would expect to be actuated by some higher motive than the mere vulgar desire for plunder. Many of you have been reluctant—I myself am very reluctant—to believe that such crime can be widespread, but it has been lately made very clear that it does exist. It is the duty of Government to try to remove any cause which it may think brings it about. That is the duty of Government now and may continue to be the duty of Government perhaps for a long time, for it is not a duty which can be completely performed in a day, but at present it is especially and immediately the duty of Government to take precautions against any danger which may affect the essential administration or safety of the country. We know the nature of the measure which the Government of India has thought right to pass. We read what Sir Reginald Craddock definitely said about Bengal. My colleagues and I do believe that Sir Reginald Craddock had good grounds for what he said. My colleagues and I have the honour of Bengal at heart, and we shall not shrink from administering the act wherever we think fit and I hope, gentlemen, you have enough confidence in us to believe that in doing so, we shall steadily keep the cause of justice before us."

Unfortunately common people know nothing of the character, movements and so forth of these great enemies of the country. We should, therefore, support Government in whatever severe measure it may adopt to suppress them or at least keep silent. Specially the Bengalis have nothing to fear from such measures so long as Lord Carmichael is at the helm of their Government.

44. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that all Indians deplore the postponement of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces. And the popular discontent is only aggravated at the thought that it is the House of Lords which has brought it about. Lord Hardinge the other day said that it was a serious matter that a handful of Peers should seek to control the Government of India like this. None of them know anything of the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 11th, 1915.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

present conditions of India. Indians echo His Excellency's views in this respect, and protest meetings are now being held on all sides. Let us see whether this absolutely necessary reform can successfully be resisted by Lords Curzon and Macdonnell and Sir John Hewett.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April has nothing to urge against Sir Sankaran Nair's appointment to be the next Education Member of Government, but demurs to the suggestions that Mr. Kenrick should be Sir Ali Imam's successor. The public have no faith in Mr. Kenrick. Could not an Indian be chosen as Law Member again? There is certainly no bar against two Indians being in the Viceroy's Executive Council at one and the same time.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 12th, 1915.

46. Every one, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 12th April, is glad at the appointment of Mr. K. C. De as General Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He is the first Bengali to become a Secretary to Government. In the administrative field he has shown his abilities in various directions. For the very able discharge of his duties as a member of the Bengal Administration Committee Government rewarded him with a C.I.E. As a Press Censor also he did his work with exceptional ability.

BANGALI,
April 10th, 1915.

47. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 10th April writes that Bengalis have reason to be pleased at Mr. K. C. De's appointment. The paper accepts this as a compliment to the Bengali community. Messrs. R. C. Dutt and B. L. Gupta and Sir K. G. Gupta cannot be said to have been in any way inferior to Sir Andrew Fraser, Sir Edward Baker or Sir Charles Bayley. Yet they did not end their careers in a way which can be held to be complimentary to the Bengalis. Mr. De has earned his preferment by his abilities and the confidence he has inspired in Government. We heartily wish him further preferment and success in his future career.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 11th, 1915.

48. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 11th April also is glad at the new appointment of Mr. K. C. De, who is an able officer and has the reputation of being an excellent writer of English. As regards the Press Censorship which he is vacating, it should go to a Bengali instead of an Englishman.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 8th, 1915.

49. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 8th April also expresses great satisfaction at the new appointment of Mr. K. C. De.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 12th, 1915.

50. With reference to the speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, in which His Excellency pointed out that Bengal had furnished in the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul Huda an evidence of the capability of an Indian to take the Presidential chair in the Council, the *Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th April says:—

Appointment of Mr. K. C. De as General Secretary and of Nawab Shams-ul Huda as officiating President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Although it is a new thing, no importance should be attached to it, because the subjects to be discussed in the Council are settled beforehand. Under such circumstances any one may take the chair, for we shall have nothing new from him. It is, however, certainly a new step that His Excellency has taken, and we thank him for this as well as for appointing Mr. K. C. De as Secretary to the General Department.

MOHAMMADI
April 9th, 1915.

"A grievance of the people of Patia (Chittagong)." Absence of Musalmans in the Government offices at Patia.

51. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April complains of the total absence of Musalmans in the higher appointments in the public offices at Patia, a populous place in Chittagong, inhabited mostly by Muhammadans. So far not a single Muhammadan has ever served at Patia as a Munsif or Sub-Deputy Collector, and the preponderance of Hindus in all Government offices in the place almost inclines one to think that Hindus have established their long wished-for *swaraj* there. It would be no exaggeration to say, continues the writer, that the old *amaldari* system in vogue in the days of Sivaji is in force at Patia now. The writer considers it a great shame that it should be so, and invites the attention of Government to the matter.

52. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th April says that the present war

"Concordance of interest between Englishmen and Indians"—the industrial problem.

has in one respect done immense good to the world. It has revealed the secret of the wonderful success of German industries, and the failure of English and Indian industries to compete with them successfully. The secret lies in the fact that while German labourers can work very hard day and night, labourers in England and India are prevented by statutory factory laws from working more than a small number of hours in a day and working on holidays. In India specially these laws are altogether uncalled-for, for the Indians are naturally very industrious, and outside factories they still work more hours than are allowed to them in factories and enjoy practically no holidays. They have, moreover, the advantage of being very sober and attached to family life. Had there been no stringent factory laws and had the British Government been as eager to promote industries in England and India as the war has made them now, many industries would have flourished in these countries and competed successfully with German industries.

Indians are the greatest consumers of sugar in the world. But the sugar industry of India has fared very badly in the field of competition with foreign sugar. There should be a concordance of interest between England and India in this matter, and every effort should be made to revive the sugar industry of India, so that neither Englishmen nor Indians may have to depend on others for their supply of sugar.

53. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April refers to the pecuniary help being rendered by the Government of the United Provinces to certain local industries and asks what the Bengal Government is doing in the same direction. Such help was asked for certain factories in Bengal but Government has so far done nothing. Time presses and something should be done promptly.

54. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 30th March writes that in these days when the prices of salt are steadily rising and Government is taking active steps to resuscitate indigenous industries, the State should seek to revive the manufacture of salt on the Contai sea coast, where in the past this industry flourished greatly.

55. The *Jagaran* (Bagerhat) of the 28th March regrets that the Permanent Settlement which has done immense good to this country has become an eye-sore to many officials. So long, however, they could not bring any definite charge against it. The Director of Fisheries, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has at last discovered a serious charge against it. It is that the Permanent Settlement stands in the way of the improvement of fisheries in the country. The Director has been blind to the fact that the rivers, *khals*, *bhils* and other reservoirs of fish in the country are drying up.

56. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 8th April writes that a recent official report referring to the improvement of the material condition of the people of the Punjab speaks of the Jat peasants indulging freely in litigation and liquor. Really a sign of progress indeed! Apparently the man who wrote this does not know that men may drink even when they are poor.

BANGALI,
April 12th, 1915.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

NIHAR,
Mar. 30th, 1915.

JAGARAN,
Mar. 28th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,
April 8th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

57. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 5th April rebukes the non-

"What shall we write? What shall we say?"—The Defence of India Act.

official members of the Supreme Legislative Council for supporting the Defence of India Bill. The loyalty of the members does not surely require them to acquiesce in whatever Government may do with the object of suppressing unrest in the country. No one could accuse the late Mr. Gokhale of disloyalty. Still he felt no hesitation in opposing the Seditious Meetings Bill and the Press Bill. As for the native Press, it is extremely unsafe for it now to criticize Government's actions. Still the writer would

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
April 5th, 1915.

request the authorities to remember that the character of a whole nation cannot be changed by legislation, so that laws should conform to a nation's character.

BANGALI,
April 12th, 1915.

58. Lord Carmichael, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th April, refused the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee permission to move a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council, to the effect that a committee might be appointed to enquire into the means of reducing the cost of litigation in the Calcutta High Court, and to consider whether the establishment in Calcutta of a city civil court on the lines of the Madras city civil court would remove the grievances of the people of Calcutta in this connection. The reason for His Excellency's withdrawing his permission to move this resolution was that it was opposed to his promise to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray regarding this gentleman's resolution on the necessity of establishing a city civil court in Calcutta. We are unable to make out why His Excellency thought this. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee's proposed resolution was in no way opposed to the original resolution of Babu Surendra Nath Ray. On the contrary, if it had been accepted as an amendment of the original resolution, the Council would have got an opportunity of discussing the merits of both the resolutions. The rejected resolution was a very reasonable one and would most probably have been accepted by the non-official members of the Council had it been allowed to be moved. Its acceptance would have resulted in a sifting enquiry into the pros and cons of the whole question and the consequent removal of all causes of dispute and dissension. However that may be, Lord Carmichael should yet appoint a committee to enquire into the city civil court question, for although the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray's resolution was passed by a majority of the non-official members of the Council, the minority which voted against it was a strong one, namely, 10 against 13.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
April 9th, 1915.

59. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April publishes a letter from K. M. Mahbub Ali Baraidi, missionary of Islam, referring to the acute scarcity of food from which the raiyats in Eastern Bengal are suffering, and soliciting the prompt intervention of Government in their behalf. The landlords and zamindars cannot be expected to give any help, so heartless they are, for in spite of all this distress among their raiyats, they are living in the towns passing their days in pleasure and luxury. The mahajans are utilising this opportunity to considerably raise the rate of interest they are charging for their loans.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MOHAMMADI,
April 9th, 1915.

60. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April has the following:—
“Influence of Islam in Europe.” Thanks to the efforts of Khwaja Kamaluddin, the influence of Islam is growing steadily in Europe. Christianity does not forbid drinking but rather approves of it, because Jesus Christ and his followers used to drink wine. Islam, however, considers drinking as a very grave sin, and now the good lesson taught by the Holy Faith is being followed in England, for His Majesty the King-Emperor has prohibited the use of wine in the Royal Household. His Majesty's noble example will serve to spread the influence of Islam in Europe.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

61. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that the German submarine attacks on the vessels of neutral nations are causing intense resentment among those nations. One can easily understand to what straits Germany will be reduced if they all combine and teach her a good lesson. Unhappily, however, there are no signs that any such effort is in contemplation. They are all angry but are not going to take up arms.

62. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that a telegram from Sebastopol recently announced the sinking of the *Mejidieh* by striking against a mine.

Sinking of the *Mejidi-A*.

This is probably the same as the 3rd class battleship named *Abdul Mejid*, which was heard of during the Greco-Turkish war. Some time ago, the *Messudieh*, the biggest Turkish battleship was also sunk by a British submarine. One can therefore easily imagine how the Turkish naval power, small as it was, has been further crippled by the loss of these two ships.

63. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes that the European

The European Association and German prisoners of war in India.

Association is actively trying to get all Germans in India placed under confinement. We do not regard the vengeful spirit which actuates the Association with approval. We are confident that the British Government will, in these matters, never depart from the recognised principles of war.

64. The *Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 12th April has an article entitled

"Result of the war."

"*Yudhaka Parinam*" (result of the war), in which the editor observes that it is as yet premature to

say what the ultimate result will be, although experts are pronouncing different opinions on the point. The thing is, as the paper goes on to say, that no one can question the superiority of the German strength. But now they are fighting in the enemies' country. When the allied Powers enter Germany then it will possibly be the time for thinking that the Germans will lose the battle and their country will come under the allied Powers, although it will be very difficult for the Allies to keep them in subjection.

65. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of

"The war and society."

the 8th April thinks that the present war will, by destroying a large portion of the male population

of the belligerent countries, give rise to a serious social problem in Europe--the problem of the existence of a female population much in excess of the male population. India, as the religious teacher of the world in all times, has now a great duty towards Europe. She must teach the Europeans to become religious and practise self-control. Otherwise, sin and license will sap the vitals of the European society, causing it to lapse into a state of brutality. Europe must be taught that worldly work, unaided by spiritual culture, is a poor support for human society; and on Indians lies the duty to teach the Europeans how to make spiritual advancement.

66. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April highly com-

India's place in the Empire.

pliments the Under-Secretary of State for India for the statement in his recent Sheffield speech to the effect that had India been refused a share in

the present war, it would have practically meant a refusal to her a place in the British Empire. A recognition of her place in the Empire, however, makes it necessary that she should also be given her just rights as a member of the Empire. Government has now got ample evidence of India's loyalty. If after this England continues to look upon India as merely a conquered country and a vast market for her articles, it will be difficult for people to reconcile such conduct on her part with her appreciation of India's loyalty and recognition of India's place in the British Empire.

67. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 10th April says that the recent

The war and India.

speech of the Under-Secretary of State for India at Sheffield shows that he is a real statesman.

His remarks about India's share in the war have earned for him the thanks of the entire Indian population. There is no denying the fact that by allowing Indian soldiers to fight for the Emperor our rulers have given evidence of true statesmanship and have recognised India's position in the British Empire. But when the war is over India expects that her rulers will confer on her the rights and privileges to which she is entitled as an important asset to the Empire.

68. Referring to the resolution moved in the Bengal Provincial Con-

Self-Government for the Indians after the war.

ference by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, to the effect that after the war Government should grant special rights of self-government to the Indians,

the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th April remarks that Government ought to fulfil this expectation of the Indians.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
April 9th, 1915.

HITAVADI,
April 9th, 1915.

BHARAT MITRA,
12th April, 1915.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA
O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
April 8th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1915.

BASUMATI,
April 10th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
April 6th, 1915.

CHARU MIHIR,
April 6th, 1916.

69. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 6th April warmly praises Babu Moti Lal Ghosh's recent presidential speech at the Krishnagar Provincial Conference, calling special attention to his remarks about the partition of districts proposed by the District Administration Committee. Government should carefully consider his views before arriving at a decision. Moti Babu's criticisms of the Defence of India Act also deserve consideration at the hands of Government. It is to be hoped that it will lead Government to abandon its present policy of repression. In short Government should carefully consider what the Conference had to say in regard to the Arms Act, the malaria problem, the District Administration Committee's Report, the Defence of India Act and other questions.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
April 7th, 1916.

70. The *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 7th April refers to Mrs Annie Besant's recent speech at the Gorakhpur Provincial Conference as a spirited deliverance quite worthy of the speaker. Continuing, the paper quotes the following passages from a recent utterance by Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for India :—

"India no longer was to live as she did in past ages, apart in her own world. Now, and in the future her life would blend with the main current of the world's movements opening out into the central stream of history, and her sons before our eyes would consciously claim their part in the common heritage of the great Empire which as we believed, stood for freedom and international right, and which had been truly said to be the greatest secular agency for good now existing in the world. Was the land of promise not visible there?"

In commenting on it, the paper writes :—India awaits the day when she will get her just rights and take the same place as other civilised nations. That day will be a glorious one for the British Government.

BANGALI,
April 9th, 1916.

71. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 9th April writes :—

Public opinion in Bengal.

Our countrymen have become so to say political hypochondriacs. They live in a state of constant fear and never dare to speak out their minds, lest by so doing they should incur official displeasure. In the good old days Government servants, like Dinabandhu Mitra, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Nabin Chandra Sen never shrank from voicing their opinions freely. There were in those days giants like Hariś Chandra Mukherjee, Krishna Das Pal, Giris Chandra Ghosh, Sambhu Chandra Mukherjee, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Madan Mohan Tarkalankar, Dwarka Nath Vidyabhushan and Michael Madhusudan Datta. Even in our own time Dwijendra Lal Ray was noted for his independent views, though he was a Government servant. These great men never hesitated to do their duty, and if once they undertook a patriotic task they would never leave it undone whatever the consequences might be. We all know the campaign started by Dinabandhu Mitra against indigo planters and the seeds of patriotism sown in the Bengali public mind by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Even Sanskrit scholars like Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and Dwarka Nath Vidyabhushan, men generally of retiring habits, stood up boldly in defence of the principles to which they had sworn themselves. On one occasion Vidyasagar flew up into a mighty rage at hearing a High Court Judge slandering the Bengali race. Dwarka Nath Vidyabhushan criticised Lord Lytton's Durbar in Delhi bitterly, but still he was invited to the function. He, however, declined the invitation, because he could not justify the spending of money on a Durbar at a time when a severe famine was raging in Madras. In those days our great men never hankered after titles and emoluments. They were men of sterling merit and spotless honesty and did much solid work. Unlike our own times a healthy and independent public opinion really existed in those days.

KASIPURNIVASI,
April 7th, 1916.

72. The *Kasipurnivasi* (Barisal) of the 7th April reproduces from the *Navyabharat* (Calcutta) an article in which the object of the Indian anarchists to make their country independent by means of bombs is described as similar to the desire of a hunchback to lie flat on his back. Even supposing that all the Englishmen residing in India are killed or driven away, asks the writer, who can govern India half as well, or assure

"The hunchback's desire"—
Anarchism as the means of gaining independence.

the country of the same amount of security from foreign invaders as the English? As soon as the English would leave India some of our countrymen—and there is no lack of traitors among us—would manage to help another foreign people to conquer us, and the conquerors are sure to be the worst oppressors who have ever ruled India. Besides, there is not the shadow of a chance of Indians being able to govern themselves so long as there is no radical change in their present character and attainments.

73. It is a wonder, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) of the 8th April, that the people of Bihar are clamouring for a Governor for their province. The appointment of a Governor in the place of a Lieutenant-Governor means an increase of expenditure which a province smitten with plague and poverty can ill-afford to bear. Besides this, there is hardly any difference between an administration conducted by a Lieutenant-Governor and that conducted by a Governor.

74. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 10th April publishes the substance of a letter which has appeared in another newspaper, from the pen of Mr. H. N. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, complaining of the discourteous conduct of a *Cooly Saheb* in the *Dak Bungalow*, at Silchar on the 26th ultimo, and remarks:—

It is generally lowborn Englishmen of the rank of cobblers, sweepers and the like who, forced by distress to leave their homes and come to India, behave most unbecomingly in the garb of *Cooly Sahebs*, *Guard Sahebs*, *Mill Sahebs* and so forth. As creators of anti-British feelings in this country they are surely as much liable to punishment as seditionists. Government is taking steps to eradicate sedition from this country. But the first thing necessary in this connection is to control the white men whose conduct creates anti-British feelings in the minds of the Indians.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 17th April 1915.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-
O-ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
April 8th 1915.

BAN AVASI,
April 10th, 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 17th April 1915.

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REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday 17th April 1915.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu-Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindu Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900.
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rols and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

285. The *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that in the course of his presidential address at the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association, the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan dwelt upon a topic which has been engaging the earnest consideration of the leading men of Bengal for some time. It is the question of the establishment of a better feeling between the public and the police, the paramount importance of which is now fully realized by the thinking portion of the community. The public complain that the police are unsympathetic and inefficient and, instead of being a protection for the people, have added a new terror to their existence; that they very rarely succeed in preventing or detecting serious crime, and that their activity is, oftener than not, directed towards the harassment and oppression of innocent men; that, taught by bitter experience, the people have found it safer to give a wide berth to the police and silently suffer wrongs rather than invoke the aid and protection of the police. Lord MacDonnell once told the late Maharaja Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore, Bahadur, that if the people of India ever rose against their rulers, the principal cause of their rising would be the tyranny and oppression habitually practised by the police upon the poor and helpless. There can be no doubt that many an ornament of the police force fancies that the people exist for the benefit of the police, and not the police for the benefit of the people. Speaking of Calcutta, it may be stated that in some of the thanas—Jorabagan, for instance—some of the junior investigating officers are up-country men, who are altogether innocent of any knowledge of the Bengali language, a disadvantage which the journal considers to be fatal to successful detection of crime. On the other hand, the police complain that they receive little co-operation from the people in their increasingly difficult task of detecting serious crime against person or property and are prone to ascribe to this fact much of their failure and loss of reputation. Now this is not a healthy state of things. The time for mutual recriminations is gone and the time for action has arrived. As the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur very properly abstained from throwing the blame on one side or the other, so the public may well suspend their judgment, pending the result of the proposed enquiry. The Commission must be sufficiently representative to command popular confidence, and the enquiry must be a thorough and exhaustive one. The Commission should also suggest remedies, and if the suggestions are found to be practicable, then there will be little or no opposition to their being loyally carried out on the part of the people. It must be conceded that the present state of things ought not to be perpetuated and the question must be tackled with firmness and courage. But the disease must be diagnosed first, before any remedies can be devised. It is easy to blame the police or the people. Perhaps both sides are to be blamed. But it will be for the Commission to make an authoritative declaration on the subject and all must implicitly accept the finding of the Commission, unless good grounds could be shown to the contrary. In conclusion, the paper has no hesitation in saying that the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur has rendered a public service by his most opportune suggestion, and it is certain that the British Indian Association will not allow the grass to grow under its feet but submit its memorial to the Government as early as possible.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th April 1915.

The public and the police.

286. Commenting on the suggestion made by the Maharaja of Burdwan in his presidential address at the last British Indian Association annual meeting, that a mixed commission of officials and representatives of the people should be appointed to devise means for mutual co-operation between the police and the public for suppression of crime, the *Hablul Matin* thinks it a very useful suggestion and worthy of careful consideration on the part of Government. Crime is the result of ignorance, poverty and the action of evil propensities in human nature. The Elementary Education Act in England passed in 1872 has decreased crime to a considerable extent in that country. Yet, the Maharaja of Burdwan vehemently opposed that measure in the

Co-operation between the police
and the public.

HABUL MATIN,
7th April 1915.

Council, because forsooth, His Highness anticipated that it would be difficult to secure menial servants to minister to the comforts of the aristocracy. The public are as much interested as the police in the prevention of crime and the detection of malefactors. Yet, it is a fact, that the police Inspector going to a remote village to investigate a case does not find the assistance from the law-abiding population which he has the right to expect. It is no doubt due in a great measure to the want of public spirit among the rural population. But, the journal has no hesitation in saying, that the evil can be minimised to a great extent, if the average police officer adopts a conciliatory and sympathetic attitude towards the people. The lack of courtesy on the part of the ordinary police officer is a subject of general complaint. The witnesses for the prosecution in a police case are not treated with the same consideration as is accorded to those who come forward to give evidence in suits between private persons. The paper does not mean that they should be rewarded for bearing testimony against the accused, but better arrangements should be made for their travelling, diet, and other necessary expenses. It would be better if the police try to persuade and not compel people to give evidence in criminal cases. The maintenance of law and order depend upon the co-operation of the police with the public. The subject is one of vital importance, and should be enquired into with great care and attention. It will, therefore, be a matter of genuine pleasure if Government accepts the suggestion made by the Maharaja of Burdwan and appoints such an independent commission to enquire into the subject, so that certain lines of definite action may be taken to improve the facilities for stamping out crime in the country.

BENGALIEE,
10th April 1915.

287. Speaking of two recent dacoities in the 24-Parganas, in which cases the villagers tried to stop the dacoits and prevent their escape the *Bengalee* asks what the police were doing. It is the immunity which the perpetrators of these crimes enjoy that really accounts for their frequency. They feel that dacoity is one of the safest crimes to commit. The best security would be the organization of the villagers themselves—the formation of defence committees consisting of local men, properly trained and armed for the protection of the villages. Such a committee was formed at Serampore and with the aid and encouragement of the local officials. But seven of the members of the committee were subjected to a house search by the police. Much is said of the necessity of co-operation between the police and the public. Here was a body of men who had formed themselves into an organization under official auspices for the protection of their co-villagers; but upon some information or other which the police regarded as gospel-truth—because forsooth it came from that trustworthy class of men known as spies—their houses were searched, but nothing was found. No graver insult could have been offered to these men who had organized themselves in order to help the police. An Englishman's house is his castle. The home of a Hindu is something more. It is the temple of his gods, the consecrated place where dwells his mother, his wife, his daughters and his sisters. To intrude upon the sanctity of the home is to offer the deepest offence to the most sacred feelings of the Hindus. The requirements of the State may sometimes justify such a course. But where it is thoughtlessly undertaken upon information that is false, the severest punishment should be meted out to the informer, nor should the conduct of the police officer guilty of such culpable indiscretion be regarded as a trivial *pecadillo*. There is a growing sense of indignation at these bootless and unwarrantable house-searches. It is idle to talk of co-operation when these things are allowed to go on from day to-day, and the police are not punished, and their conduct is sometimes even sought to be justified by high authorities. The journal has indulged in a bit of plain speaking; because it thinks the occasion requires it. Instead of a feeling of co-operation, the paper thinks it right to state that a feeling of alienation is springing up. Thus in reply to the house-searches, the Serampore Defence Association, which was so admirably co-operating with the police and was doing such valuable public service, has closed its doors. It is the reply of an indignant public to the house-searches. Here is a clear proof that instead of co-operation there is complete estrangement between the public and the police; and unless the police methods are entirely altered co-operation is out of the question.

288. Commenting on the police intrusion at the United Provinces Provincial Conference, the *Calcutta Budget* says that much as it is distasteful to it to continually complain of police methods, specially when the responsible rulers everywhere appear to have taken so strong a fancy to the force, it feels compelled to do so in the present instance. The very fact that the Conference was held under the presidency of Mrs. Annie Besant, should have warned the local authorities that there could be nothing of a really seditious character about it or no attempt to overthrow the Government. Mrs. Annie Besant may love India too well, but are not there other Englishmen and women who do the same? Do the police or the Executive either believe that she can ever be a party to the overthrow of the British Empire? Is she not an English woman before she is a lover of India? The Magistrate's reply to Mrs. Besant was a very foolish one. First, is ignorance of any law any defence in law? As a Magistrate he certainly knows it is not. Then who is there, except among illiterate and ignorant men that does not know that a committee meeting is private? A Deputy Superintendent certainly is not an illiterate person, and if he is, why should he be employed by the Government? Moreover, was he not politely told that the meeting was a private one? How then can the Magistrate suggest that the police did not know it was a private meeting? Then again, if the Deputy Superintendent was sure that it was a public meeting, why did he leave to return with reinforcements? The explanation of the Magistrate is thus an unsatisfactory and meaningless one. It is by such acts and such whitewashing which does not hoodwink anybody, that the police become unpopular and widen the breach between themselves and the public and embitter the feelings of the latter.

Police overzeal.

CALCUTTA BUDGET.
10th April 1915.

289. A correspondent of the *Calcutta Budget*, writing on the behaviour of the Fire Brigade at a recent fire, remarks that one lesson which the incident imparted to him was

A comparison.

that in activity, method, readiness and devotion to duty, as also presence of mind Indians are by no means equal to the European. The police may have many shortcomings, but the Fire Brigade men are splendid fellows,—cool, considerate and courageous, without that coldness and hauteur which keep the two communities so far apart, brave in danger and gentle to sufferers. They at least make no distinction between the lowly hut and the prince's palace. If the rest of the police force were like them Lord Carmichael would hardly have any necessity to devise means for the improvement of relations between the police and the public.

CALCUTTA BUD. ET.
12th April 1915.

290. Referring to the attitude of the police at the recent Conference held at Gorakhpur, the *Indian Empire* writes that in spite of the patting on the back and white-washing received by the police in season and out of season from the responsible rulers, not a day passes without the press having something to say against their conduct or methods; so that it very much looks as if the rulers and the ruled must always have a tug-of-war over or at the ends of the police rope. Mrs. Besant received a reply from the District Magistrate regretting the inconvenience caused by the action of the police and explaining that what they did was in ignorance as to the private character of the meeting. All this is very edifying but not at all satisfactory. The paper wonders that as a sensible man of the world the Magistrate could seriously suggest the ignorance of so high-placed an officer as a Deputy Superintendent of Police. That Committee meetings are private is known even to children. If, therefore, the officer in question did not know it, he should not be kept where he is at the expense of the tax-payers. Then, accepting that he did not know it, was he not politely told so? Why, again, did he leave after this? The journal fears the District Magistrate only made matters worse by such an ingenious reply and explanation. It is by such undue and unnecessary zeal that the police and the executive in this country make themselves unpopular and widen the gulf between themselves and the police. Is it too much, asks the paper, to expect that Sir James Meston might look into this complaint?

Police zeal.

INDIAN EMPIRE
13th April 1915.

291. Adverting to the Serampur house-searches, the *Bengalee* says that seven houses were searched at Serampur belonging to the defence party and not a single incriminating article was found in any one of them. Obviously the search was undertaken upon information that was false, and inasmuch as all the houses

The police and co-operation.

BENGALUR.
13th April 1915.

selected were those of a particular party, it is justified in the inference that there was a particular object in view and that the informer was inspired by malice. The information which the paper has obtained supports this view. From enquiries it appears that the search took place at the instance of a spy who was on bad terms with several members of the Chatra Serampur Defence party, in connection with the theft of a bicycle which was found in the tenanted house of his father. He was not prosecuted and the journal should like to know the reason why. Was it because of his intimate connection with the police? This young man was present at all these searches. Will the authorities prosecute the spy for giving false information? The public have a right to demand that he should be prosecuted and to know the reason, if he is not. The mischief of the whole situation lies in the condonation in many cases of offences committed by the police and their spies and the punishment of the public when they cautiously or incautiously do anything to assert public rights as against the police. These are conditions which are not helpful to the development of a spirit of co-operation between the public and the police. When any member of the public has been wronged by an unwarrantable house-search, the policeman and the spy should both be punished. To seek to defend them or to shield them is to do a grave injury to the public. It rouses a sense of public indignation and checks the spirit of co-operation.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

TELEGRAPH,
10th April 1915.

292. Since their expulsion from the Mhow Cantonment, writes the *Telegraph*, Seth Bhagwandas Pannalal and Thakur Amar Singh Latchman Singh, of Mhow Cantonment, have appealed to several officials, hoping to get redress at their hands. But having failed in this direction they intended at last to approach His Excellency the Viceroy. As under the Cantonment rule in vogue no petition can be made to the Viceroy except through the Agent to the Governor-General, and no petition is expected to reach His Excellency unless it is forwarded by his agent, the petitions of the appellants had been lying unheard and undisposed. After exchange of correspondence for months together the Agent to the Governor-General has at last intimated to the appellants that their memorials, dated the 12th January 1915, have been withheld. So it is to be taken that there is no chance of the aggrieved getting justice. And, asks the paper, is it just and fair?

(d)—*Education.*

HERALD,
8th April 1915.

293. Education is one of the most vital questions affecting the interests of the country, remarks the *Herald*, and it was well that the Conference that assembled at Krishnagar discussed the question threadbare. The journal need not conceal the fact that the tendency of the Government to officialise the Universities, usurping their functions and restricting their sphere of action has created an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in the country. Rightly or wrongly, the people are growing anxious about the future of education in this country. The next point which the Conference dealt with was the falling off of primary education in Bengal. It is a fact that the Government shows no inclination to move. As regards the proposed School Final Examination the paper holds it particularly unfortunate that the Government has never cared to explain the scheme to the public. The public are unaware what it intends to do, and what benefits are likely to accrue from a change. Coupled with another proposal of a drastic nature requiring the transference of the power of recognition of secondary schools from the University to the Local Government, it has created a natural alarm in the public mind. Government has often been called upon to clear the atmosphere by an explicit statement of what the change is likely to be, but without result. It should, however, make up its mind to drop the idea of transferring the power of recognition of schools from the University to itself. One of the standing complaints of the people in connection with education is that a very large portion of the educational grant is spent in maintaining a large

inspecting staff and in building costly houses for existing schools. So much of the grant is eaten up by these that nothing practically remains to start new schools. Yet an increase in the number of educational institutions in all the branches is one of the direst needs of this presidency. Obviously there is a difference of opinion between the Government and the people, so far as this matter is concerned; and it appears to the paper that a free discussion between officials and non-officials may be of great help in arriving at a correct understanding of the situation. It is worthwhile to consider whether and how far salaried Sub-Inspectors of Schools may be supplanted by honorary workers. Honorary service has been admittedly helpful in administering justice to the people, honorary workers are doing yeomen's service in the co-operative societies movement. There is no reason why they cannot be of equal service in supervising the schools.

294. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes with some surprise of the strange sense of discipline of a European Professor of the *Dacca College*, in the examination hall. After the bell had rung for the examination and when question papers were being distributed, a student, evidently fearing that he was being passed over, got up for receiving the paper. Just at that moment a European Professor, not an excitable young man; but, a senior Professor of English, suddenly came up from behind and dealt him a severe blow on the shoulder, and sharply rebuked him for his breach of discipline. The student did not even venture to utter a word of explanation as he was silenced by threat of expulsion. The unfortunate recipient of the blow is not a boy of tender years but a mature student of the third year class, who was going up for his annual examination. The *Patrika* has been hearing a good deal of late about discipline, but if all this can pass off in the name of discipline, it shudders to think what will be the fate of Bengali boys in the new University whose special features will be, as the paper has been so often reminded, discipline!

Strange conduct of a European Professor.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th April 1916.

(h)—General.

295. The decision of Government to control the export of wheat, writes the *Habul Matin*, should have evoked strong protest in normal times. Neither would the authorities dream of assuming such extraordinary powers. But the Indian public have felt that it was absolutely necessary during war time for the State to control the export of the food-stuff from the country. The journal does not think that the interests of the cultivators will suffer after the assurance given by Lord Hardinge in the Budget debate that care will be taken to make the price reasonable and retain sufficient quantity of wheat in the country to prevent scarcity of food. Already, endeavours by brokers to corner markets and raise the price in an exorbitant fashion have been checked by Government. On that ground, the paper supports the action of Government, but it is not prepared to endorse the principle of State monopoly in trade. It is rather inclined to resent Government interference in matters of private trade. An Honourable Member of the Legislative Council suggested that similar action should be taken in the case of rice. The paper objects to such a proposal on the ground that the rights of business men to make profits should not be infringed except in rare and grave emergencies, and it is certain that nothing has happened in the rice trade to justify such an unusual course of action.

296. Commenting on an article in the *Pioneer* regarding the increasing interest in the industrial question evinced by the people of India, the *Bengalee* believes along with the *Pioneer* that when Lord Hardinge has promised to take up the question when normal conditions have supervened he will do it. But what it fears is that it may then be too late. In the first place His Excellency may not be here when that favourable time for which he is waiting arrives and his successor may not share his enthusiasm in the matter. Strike when the iron is hot. And the opportunity created by the cessation of foreign imports should be taken advantage of without any loss of time. It is cold comfort to be told that "the Government are far from being

The Government and our industries.

HABUL MATIN,
7th April 1916.

BENGALURU,
8th April 1916.

lukewarm " when there is little indication that they have risen to the needs of the situation. " If propositions are made on a strictly business basis," says the *Pioneer*, " they will, we may be sure, receive full consideration." So far as Bengal is concerned, " propositions on a strictly business basis " do not seem to have fared very well at the hands of the Government. There is, however, no provision worth the name either in the Imperial or the Provincial Budget. Only a week ago the *Pioneer* exhorted the Local Governments to take a little more interest in the matter than the attitude of the Government of India would warrant. In Bengal we are quite in the dark as to what Government propose to do in the matter. Mr. Swan has not yet published his report though some other provinces have published theirs. The only straw to tell us which way the wind blows is one stray sentence in the reported speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Beatson-Bell during the current Budget debate in which he says that " regarding the industrial expansion, as a beginning the Government of Bengal were now going to the Government of India in order to ask for sanction for an expert Director of Industries." Thus it is the old official nostrum.

TELEGRAPH,
10th April 1916.

297. Remarking on the case of Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhury, a senior Member of the Bengal Provincial Executive Service, who, after 20 years' faithful and meritorious service, finds himself face to face with dismissal at an age when it would be impossible for him to secure another appointment worth having, the *Telegraph* says it is a hard case because unfavourable reports were made against Babu Uma Charan; and it was suggested or insinuated that he had been guilty of corruption. A judicial enquiry was instituted and Babu Uma Charan found unfit for the post, the Bengal Government therefore decided on dismissing him. When no specific charge has been proved, how can he be punished—and punished as severely as it is contemplated? He has served the Government for 20 years and during this long period his work could not but have been satisfactory, as otherwise he would not have been where he is. How then can the Commission call him unfit? The paper admits that in view of the grave responsibility resting on a Deputy Magistrate, vested, as he is, with both executive and judicial powers, he should be above suspicion. But the long service of the officer should, at the same time, be considered. It would, therefore, serve all ends if Babu Uma Charan were shunted into some siding as European and Indian officers are now and then shunted when they incur the displeasure of the authorities.

Dismissal of a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna.

INDIAN MIRROR,
13th April 1916.

298. The *Bengalee* has at last let the cat out of the bag, writes the *Indian Mirror*. While the Government and the thinking, peace-loving sections of the public are racking

The cat out of the bag.

their heads to locate the cause of the recrudescence of political crimes in Bengal, the *Bengalee* gives the truth to the world. It is the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee—the outcome of many a day's strenuous labour of some of the ablest and most experienced officers of the Indian Civil Service. The paper suspects that the *Bengalee* knows as much as most people that the publication of the District Administration Committee's report has nothing to do with the recrudescence of political crimes in Bengal. It is quite easy to see that the sole object of the critics is to establish some sort of connection between the two, so that Government may be deterred from taking any action on the report. The effrontery of the idea is unsurpassable. Anything more preposterous and ludicrous can hardly be imagined than the attitude of the Nationalist leaders, who are so puffed up with their imagined importance that they seem to think that they are dictators of the land. The journal ventures to think that it will be disastrous if the notion is allowed to gain ground among the masses that the party of agitators who write and talk have the power to terrorise the Government into submission. The *Bengalee* would appear to make out that the ruler of the province is anxious for the help of the mighty " leaders of thought " in Bengal, because it is too weak to resist the influence of its bureaucratic surroundings. Hence, the *Bengalee's* call for public meetings to strengthen the hands of the Governor to fight his own officers! The ideas underlying the *Bengalee's* comments are so glaringly absurd that no man of sense will attach any value to them; but there are persons—weak-minded and credulous persons—who are apt to be led away by them. It is quite patent from the Governor's last speech in Council, that

he will have no more parleying with those who seek to promote internal disorder. The paper should like to see this policy strongly enforced in the interests of the province. As to the report of the District Administration Committee, all that need be added is that the sooner some of its recommendations at any rate are carried out the better.

299. Referring to a case in which some tea-garden officials stood charged by a cooly woman, Dhirajia by name, with manslaughter in respect of her husband, the *Indian Empire* writes that like the Assam Government,

Assam cooly case.

Bengal too is reluctant to make use of the provision for Government appeal against acquittal as being opposed to the root principles of British jurisprudence. But when the provision is there and when it is utilised quite constantly enough when the culprits are Indians and not Europeans the journal believes Sir Archdale Earle would have acted up to his reputation to have sanctioned an appeal in the present case, the importance of which can hardly be underestimated. Evidently this is why *Capital*, the *Indian Daily News* and such other Anglo-Indian papers call him the planters' favourite. Dhirajia complained that her husband had died as the result of the severe assault upon him by the planter. This was disbelieved and she was prosecuted for perjury. As she was discharged of this charge by a properly constituted court, it stands to reason that her complaint was not false. And if it was not false, it was incumbent on the Government to sift the matter to the bottom, in the interests of both the planter and herself. And this could only have been possible if the Assam Government had appealed against the acquittal of the planter in the original case. More so should have been the case as it is frequently complained that coolies receive much ill-treatment at the hands of European planters. At a time like this the paper believes the Government should do nothing to give a handle to the charge of invidious distinction between the white and the black.

INDIAN EMPIRE.
13th April 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

300. The *Calcutta Budget* is no doubt not quite satisfied with the defence measure as passed by the Government of India.

The defence measure.

Not that it is not fully alive to the necessity of doing everything that would tend to the proper and adequate defence of the country; but because it is apprehensive that under the provisions there might be hardship for many who happen not to be in the good books of the police. Indeed, whoever happens to incur the displeasure or suspicion of the police may be placed before the Defence Act Commissioners, and if convicted by the latter, will have to serve out whatever term he may be sentenced to without being able to move any higher court. Except this provision the public have no right to complain of the measures. No nation on earth is so zealous of personal, individual or national freedom of action as the English, and although such drastic measures have been passed in England yet they have passively allowed themselves to be bound by such fetters as the above, because their patriotism will stand no nonsense. Of course, conditions existing in England and in India are not identical; and the fervour of patriotism animating the inhabitants of the British Isles, is non-existent here. Still, we may take heart from the attitude of the ruling nation at home and rely on our rulers that in spite of the rigorous nature of the provisions of the Defence Act they would not allow any avoidable hardship to be imposed on the subject races. It is not in respect of any thing connected with the war that the public apprehend any rigour or wish to escape any that might be imposed, but as regards what are called political offences.

301. Commenting on the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Bengalee* says

The local Council and the Governor's speech.

it is one of the most active among the legislative bodies in India. It holds a prolonged session in which much hard work is done by the members, and in which sometimes hard blows are dealt and received. The only drawback is the profuse display of manuscript eloquence. It takes the life out of a

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debate. Members come prepared with their speeches in which their views are set forth with emphasis and before they have heard a word of comment or criticism on the other side. The speech with which His Excellency closed the debate deserves careful perusal. It is very clear even from its guarded and carefully-chosen phraseology that the provisions of the Public Safety Act will soon be extended to parts of Bengal. The visit of Sir Reginald Craddock to Calcutta had prepared us for it, and now we have the announcement made in terms that can leave no doubt as to what is meant. All that we have now got to do is to watch the operations of the Act and safeguard public interests, so far as it lies in our power. From the speech of His Excellency it appears that some proposals are now being considered by the Government for establishing better relations between the public and the police and promoting co-operation between them. His Excellency frankly recognizes that the relations are not what they should be, and that some improvement in this direction is urgently necessary in the public interests. Trust, as has been so often said, is the secret of all co-operation. The police, do not trust the Indian public, not even their most honoured leaders—and the public reciprocate the compliment. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. Where policemen have sought the help of the local leaders, it has been ungrudgingly given. The journal awaits with interest the publication of the scheme announced by His Excellency. His Excellency referred to some observations made by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji regarding the Report of the Administration Committee. The general feeling is that in view of the present state of things, when harmony should be the dominant note the publication of the report was unfortunate. His Excellency with that chivalry which distinguishes him has taken upon himself the entire responsibility for the publication. His motives were of a high order, viz., to ensure discussion; but the paper points out that such discussion after the war would have been just as good and helpful. His Excellency naturally enough said nothing about the merits of the report. They will no doubt form the subject of a Government resolution; but the journal hopes that the public bodies will be consulted before the Government makes an authoritative pronouncement of its views.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
18th April 1916.

302. The promoters of the Krishnagar session of the Bengal Provincial

The promoters of the Bengal
Provincial Conference and the
Superintendent of Police, Nadia.

Conference had, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, an experience with the Superintendent of Police, Nadia, but it was of an altogether different kind.

They first met the official at Ranaghat and, owing to his affable manners and sweet temper, the leaders soon found themselves quite at home with him. The Superintendent of Police, threw off his official reserve and officiousness; he and the leaders all talked freely. Indeed, his conduct both at Ranaghat and Nadia left such a favourable impression of him upon the promoters of the Conference, that they would have no objection to receive him at the Conference, nay, at the Subjects Committee meeting even, if he had expressed such an intention. One would wish that all Superintendents of Police behaved with Indian leaders as the Superintendent of Police of Krishnagar did with the Bengal leaders.

HERALD,
7th April 1916.

303. Speaking of the address of Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Basu

The Krishnagar Conference.

at the Krishnagar Conference, the *Herald* notes with pleasure that while justly condemning

anarchism in severe terms and appealing to the people for co-operation with the police, the Rai Bahadur did not fail to give a piece or two of sound criticism of the methods of the police in this country. The police, he rightly points out, sometimes accuse a man on insufficient evidence. Then they often forget that by suspecting a man too often without sufficient reason they may drive him to commit crimes which he would have otherwise shunned. This is one of the truest and the shrewdest of observations the paper has ever come across, and the police will do well to take note of it. The journal is glad that the Rai Bahadur shares the opinion of the people that the new repressive measure was unnecessary.

304. Adverting to the Krishnagar Conference, the *Calcutta Budget*

The Krishnagar Conference.

writes that the President began by dwelling upon the importance of Bengalis putting their house

in order. Bengalis suffer from many evils, but if they consider their position in an earnest and serious fashion, they cannot but come to the conclusion that in nine cases of hardship out of ten, the remedies are in their hands. The great lesson which Babu Mati Lal Ghosh inculcated at the Conference is that they must rely upon their own exertions to improve the country. But at the same time the journal is glad to note that he has taken care to remind the men of this province that they cannot give up political agitation, which is of essential importance to their welfare. How is it that the political agitations produce no impressions upon Government? "It is because," as Babu Mati Lal has pointed out, "these organisations are more artificial than real—they are spasmodic and not persistent in their efforts." Therefore, proper organisations must be made to teach the masses their civic duties. At the present moment, the great problem before the officials is to come into close touch with the people. It may be truly said that the influence of the educated classes upon Government depends upon their close touch with the masses. Another remark of profound wisdom in the Presidential address is that regarding the attitude of Bengalis towards Government. They should realise their position as the constitutional opposition to the Government of India. It is by such an attitude that they can serve the interests of the rulers and the ruled. That is their duty as loyal and patriotic citizens. Bengalis are bound to support Government in times of emergency, but they must never cease to agitate in order to secure the remedies for just grievances. In other words their political work must consist of independent criticism of the measures of Government and suggestions to improve the condition of affairs. But the great lesson which Babu Mati Lal has impressed upon his countrymen at Krishnagar is the importance of conserving their energies and putting them into action. In one word, he has taught them that their work is national organisation on national lines.

305. In moving the resolution demanding the placing of the United

India on the eve of another great agitation.

Provinces under a Governor in Council, as recommended by the Royal Decentralisation Commission, by the enforcement of the provisions of the

Charter Act of 1833, the Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, writes the *Bengalee*, affirmed that they were serious and in earnest about the matter and that they would continue the agitation regarding it till success crowned their efforts. Thus the rejection of the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces at the instance of a handful of Lords who do not tire of airing their expert knowledge about India has only stiffened the determination of the province for an advanced system of government. The Hon'ble Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, an Indian public man, who is in the habit of weighing his words when he uses them has clearly voiced the sense of the province that "they won't be happy till they get it." The *Englishman* said, in approving the action of the Lords, that nobody except the small class who might furnish a member to the Council would miss it. It now transpires that neither the reactionary experts in Indian affairs in the House of Lords nor their devoted adherents in the Anglo-Indian Press know anything about present-day India. These Rip Van Winkles, after their twenty years' sleep, may discover quite a political iconoclast in Lord Hardinge. But His Excellency alone has a statesmanlike perception of the needs of the modern Indian situation and has also the courage to urge their satisfaction if India is to be a true source of strength to the Empire. India, as Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru announces, will soon be thrown into the vortex of another agitation like the anti-partition agitation. The ex-Indian bureaucrats know not what they have done."

306. Speaking of indigenous industries and the inability of Govern-

Swarajshism.

ment to further them through lack of funds, the

Calcutta Budget says that Bengalis must try to learn a little more of self-help if they are not to go deeper and deeper down into the mire of poverty. The greatest enemy of industrial progress is foreign competition. But this enemy, however formidable, can be easily

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kept at bay if only preference is given to home-made goods and people learn to live a somewhat simple life by giving up the use of the many little things which they do not really require except to satisfy vanity. Babu Mati Lal Ghosh, the venerable President of the last Provincial Conference, truly said in his great speech that much of the economic troubles of Bengalis "is of their own making" and it is quite within the range of practicability to minimise them without Government assistance. England produces and supplies India with only a small fraction of her requirements. She has been ousted from the Indian market by her great rival and now bitter enemy, Germany. Japan and America now seem to be bent upon creating a market for their manufactures in India. Indians are and want to remain indissolubly bound up with England, but why should they allow Germany and Austria or Japan and America to drain the country's wealth in the manner they are doing or propose to do? Let them then boycott all foreign goods, except those that come from England, organise their own industries and give up the use of unnecessary things. If they fail to seize the present opportunity the fault will be theirs alone. There is no doubt that Lord Hardinge will do all he can, if the opportunity comes within the tenure of his office. But as His Excellency has said, the duration of his stay at the helm of Indian affairs is not in his own hands, and there is no knowing whether his sympathetic policy will hold sway with the Government of India when he lays down the reins of office. Indeed, there is no time to lose, and the journal therefore asks the leaders of the country to seriously consider the question of industrial progress without Government assistance.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1915.